



SYNOPSIS



- The 2 dimensions (nature) of Emotions:
 - Physiological (Stress "Dukkha")
 - > Psychological (Distress "Domanāsa")
- Activities of Emotion:
 - > Arousal (Subjective Feelings "Vedanā")
 - > Reaction (Emotional Reaction "Tanhā")
- Cattāri ariya saccāni Fourfold Supernormal Reality
 - > The Four Noble Truths
 - ➤ Tanhā three types of emotional reactions
 - Upādāna personalization (clinging, grasping, attachment)
 - Sakkāya diţţhi personalization of the body as the "self" (leading to renewed existence – "bhava")

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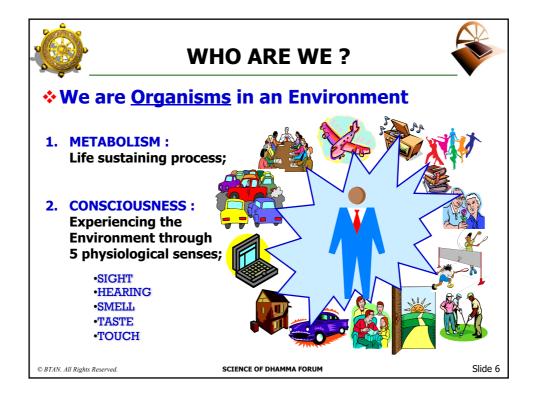
What is experience?

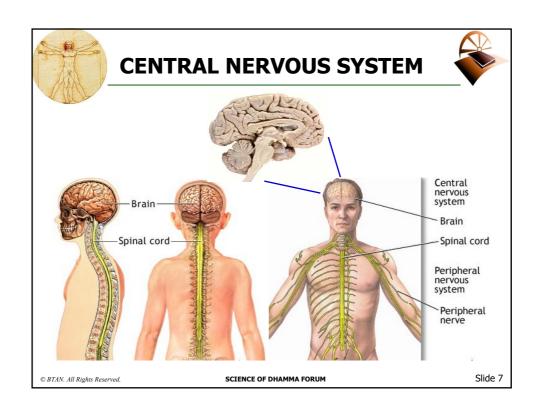
First let us see ourselves as organisms in an environment.

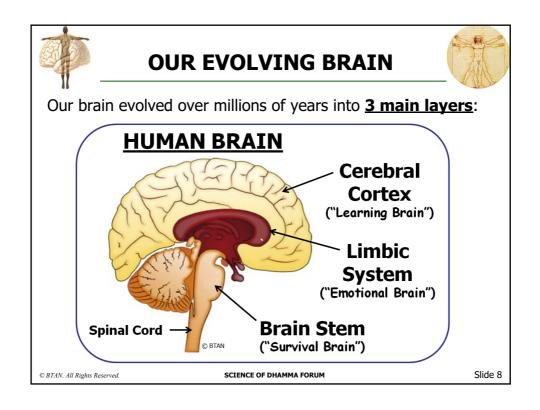
The organism is a biophysical energy system very much like a machine. There are five senses in the body consisting of the eyes, ears, the nose, tongue and the entire body. When this organism is placed in an environment, the senses are stimulated by the environment, and the organism reacts to the stimulus. **Perception** is the reaction of the organism to stimulation of the senses, by the environment. An **experience** is a product of this process of perception.

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THE LIMBIC SYSTEM (Emotional Command Center)



- Deep within the brain's emotional command center there is a tiny structure called the <u>AMYGDALA</u>;
- AMYGDALA scans all environmental and bodily sensations for signs of potential threats and danger to the organism;
- Triggering feelings of discomfort, frustration, anxiety, anger, fear, panic – "fight, flight, or freeze" reaction to protect organism from harm;

Paradoxical Roles of the Amygdala:

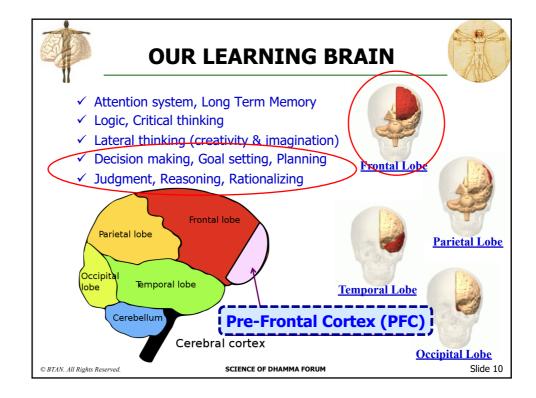
- Serves as the "Body Guard" to protect the organism from threats and danger;
- "Terrorist" if unnecessarily aroused, leading to stress and discomfort.

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(Amygdala)





MENTAL EXPERIENCE



THREE PARTS OF MENTAL EXPERIENCE:

- Viññāna: Process of Perception ("perception")
 - > what is perceive through the sense organs;
- Mano : <u>Cognitive Process ("intellect")</u>
 - categorized interpretation of perception giving meaning to what was perceived;
- Citta: Affective Process ("emotion")
 - pleasant & unpleasant arouse emotional excitements leading to reactions ("tanhā");
 - personalizing the experience ("upadāna") with the notion there is a "self" to be affected.

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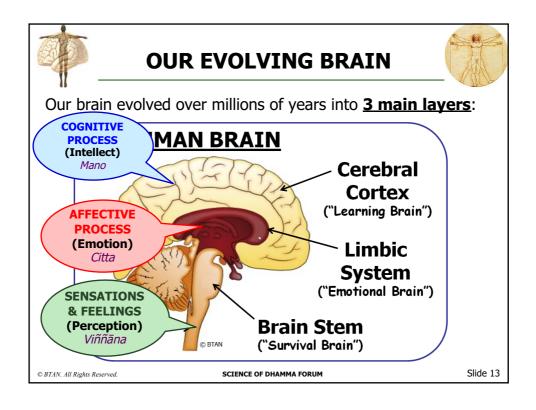
The mind is understood

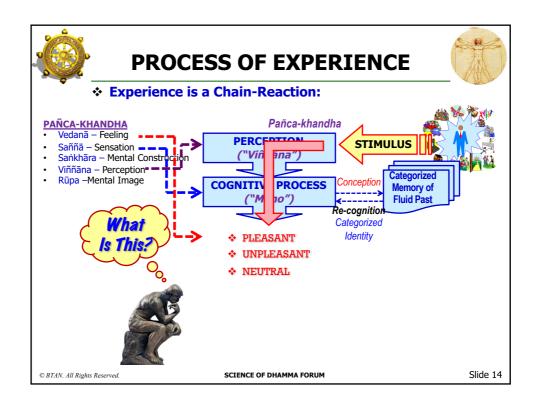
This stopping of experience, called **cessation of sensation** and **feeling** (saññā vedayita nirodha) indicates, however, that what we call the **mind** is **not** another **entity separate from the body**. It is only an activity of the **body**, which can be started or stopped at will, just like breathing. Modern scientific research on the brain seems to confirm this fact.

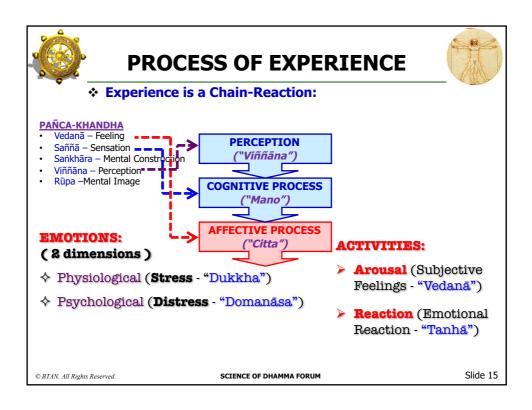
Mind and body seems to be the same activity viewed from two different angles. When this activity called mind is **observed objectively**, it is seen as an **activity of the body**. When this same activity is **observed subjectively**, it is seen as a **mental activity**. This makes it clear that what we call the **body** is an objective experience, while what we call the **mind** is a subjective experience. The Buddha has pointed out that what we commonly refer to as **mind** are merely **three such activities**, which are today known scientifically as **activities of the nervous system**. They are: **perception** (*viññāṇa*), **cognition** (*mano*), and **affection** (*citta*). Modern scientific findings point out that **Perception** is the reaction of **the senses** to stimulation by the environment. **Cognition** is the activity of the **cerebral cortex** of the human brain, and **affection** is the activity of the

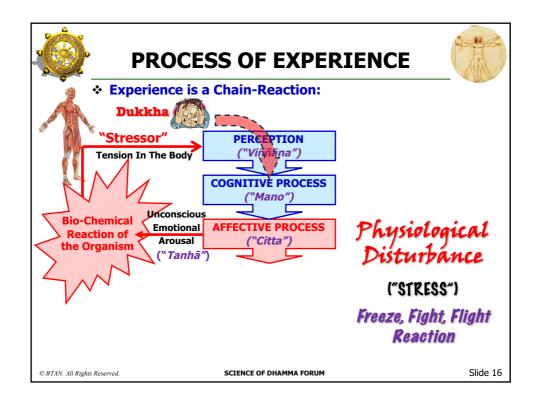
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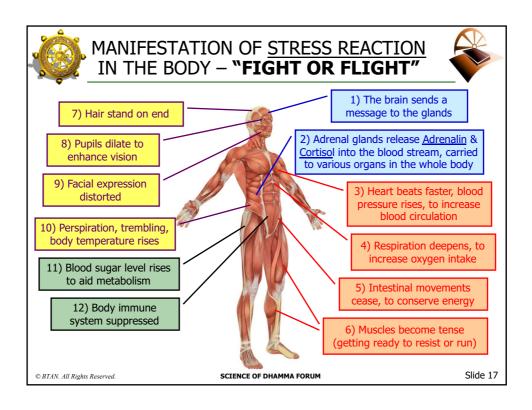
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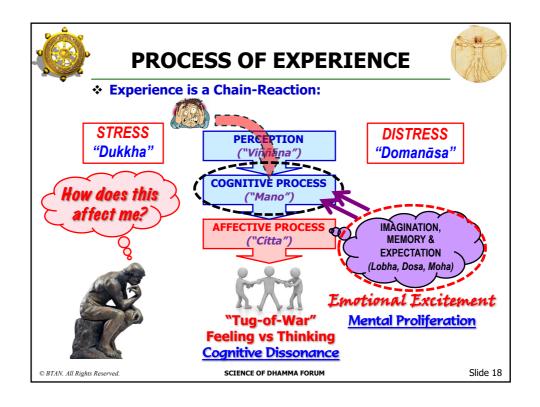














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- (1) Mental Construction (Citta Saṅkhāra): feeling and sensation (vedanā-saññā)
- (2) Verbal Construction (Vacī Saṅkhāra): inquiry and inference (vitakka-vicāra)
- (3) Physical Construction (Kāya Saṅkhāra): breathing in and out (assāsa-passāsa).

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Appendix

Dvedhā vitakka Sutta Two Kinds of Thoughts (MN Volume I: 153)

-A new translation -

Thus have I heard:

Once, the Blessed One was sojourning in Savatthi, at the Jetavanārāma, the Anāthapindika's Monastery. While there, the Blessed One addressed the Bhikkhus thus:

"Oh Bhikkhus"!

"Yes Lord". They replied.

Then the Blessed One said: "Before my awakening, Bhikkhus, while I was still an unawake Bodhisatta, it occurred to me: "Suppose I distinguish between good thoughts and bad thoughts". So I separated passionate, angry, and violent thoughts; from dispassionate, kind, and peaceful thoughts".

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As I dwelt thus: watchful, alert, and vigilant, a thought of renunciation a rose in me. Then I recognized, this thought of renunciation has risen in me. This does not lead me to my own harm, to others harm, or to the harm of both. It promotes intelligence, it supports constructiveness, and it leads me to Nibbana. If I think and ponder over this thought for one night, or for one day, or even for a night and a day, I see no danger. Excessive thinking and pondering, however, might tire my body, and when my body is tired, the mind becomes tired, when the mind is tired, it is far from tranquility. So I steadied my mind internally, quietened it, brought it to a state of tranquility and stillness. Why is that? In order to prevent the mind from being disturbed.

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TWO KINDS OF THOUGHTS



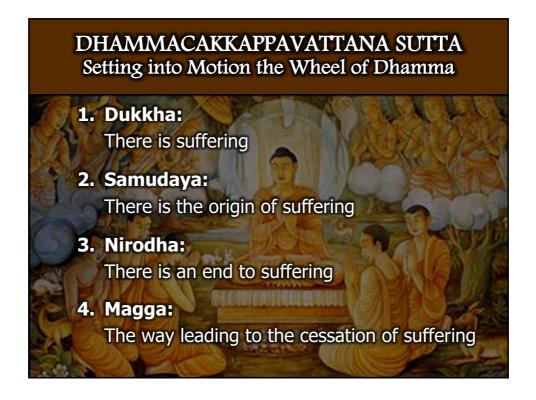
Majjhima Nikaya 19 – Dvedhavitakka Sutta: "Two Kinds of Thoughts"

- Wholesome vs unwholesome thoughts;
- <u>Excessive</u> thinking leads to mental proliferation.

<u>Mental proliferation</u> leads to fear, panic, anxiety, frustration, anger, stress and <u>suffering</u>;

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THE FIRST NOBLE TRUTH

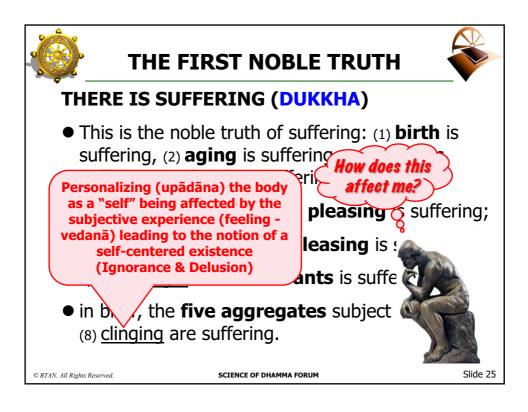


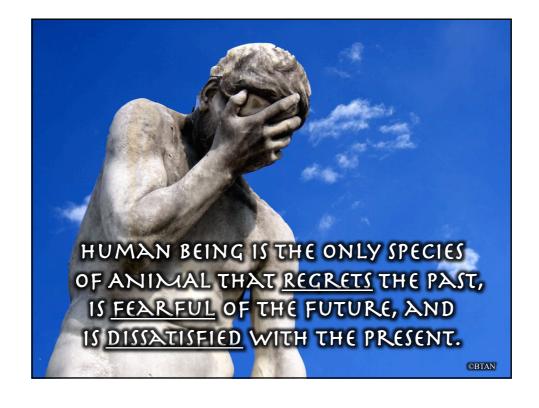
THERE IS SUFFERING (DUKKHA)

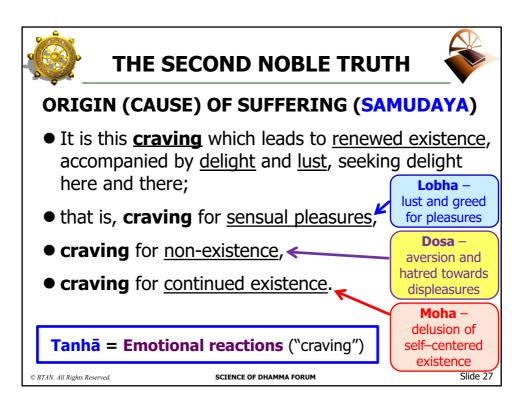
- This is the noble truth of suffering: (1) birth is suffering, (2) aging is suffering, (3) illness is suffering, (4) death is suffering;
- (5) <u>separation</u> from what is **pleasing** is suffering;
- (6) <u>union</u> with what is **displeasing** is suffering;
- (7) not to get what one wants is suffering;
- in brief, the **five aggregates** subject to (8) clinging are suffering.

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3 UNWHOLESOME ROOTS



(Akusala Mula)

Emotional reactions (tanhā) are of three types:

- Pleasant sensations:
 - ▶ Lobha: Lust & greed for pleasures (kāma-tanhā – craving for sensual pleasures)
- Unpleasant sensations:
 - Dosa: Aversion & hatred towards displeasures
 (vibhava-tanhā craving for non-existence)
- Neutral sensations:
 - Moha: Delusion of self-centered existence
 (bhava-tanhā craving for continued existence)

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